

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—N<sup>o</sup> 1018.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1806.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, o merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

DR. WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practise

Physic and Surgery,

In Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1805.

### REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY,  
CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER,  
HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1805.

MADNESS.  
AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady—the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STOV of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of person have been cured by DR. STOV and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'till two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times in their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

MR. DELISLE,  
(From Paris in France.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale,

AN ELECTRICK MACHINE, with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electrick Machines of all sizes, Pinarick Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Oars, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeons' Instruments &c. &c.

Mr. Delisle continues to electrose those affected with the Rheumatism, Aappendix, Paroxysm, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

### TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacconist's business are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Cewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

March 6, 1805.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filley,

two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield.

Fayette county, Nov. 20, 1805.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for the encouragement he has received in his line of business.

In Lexington my friends may find

Me working at my trade,

At raising stones to suit your mind,

And digging with my spade.

Good lime I have always on hand,

Supply'd you all can be,

However great the demand,

My friends come unto me.

I will dig wells you all may know,

Good water I can find,

In spite of patent laws I'll show,

For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade

So punctual I will be,

It never shall by one be said,

John Shaw has cheated me.

I am,

John R. Shaw.

N. B. I shall refuse to work in flint rock, as I have been three times blown up.

MADISON CIRCUIT, etc.

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

AGAINST

Reuben Proctor's Heirs & als. Def'ta.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Reuben Proctor's heirs, and John Colton's heirs are not inhabitants of this State,--It is therefore ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of the next March term, to shew cause, if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of assembly of Kentucky.

A Copy. Test,

Will. Irvine, c. & c.

### FOR SALE,

Five Jacks and Four Jennies, Just arrived from Natchez.

THEY are likely, and will be sold low. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county, near Col. B. Collins.

Feb. 25.

JOHN THOMAS,

Has opened a House of Entertainment on

the WILDERNESS ROAD,

six miles east of Little Rock-Castle, at the \$8 mile tree, where Travellers may be furnished with all times with oats at three shillings and nine pence per bushel, and whiskey at one shilling and six pence per quart, and other accommodations in proportion. He hopes from his attention to his guests, to be favored with a portion of the public patronage.

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FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,

September Term, 1805.

George Manfell, Complainant,

Against

John C. Owings, and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John C. Owings, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A Copy. Test,

Tbos. Bodley, C. F. C.

### BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

PRIMMERS

For sale at this office.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is

FOR SALE, 27,500 Acres of Land,

Lying in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cattle, horses, beef, pork whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3d, 1805.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store opposite the court house, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANTANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Groceries, China, Ironmongery, Queens' & Cutlery, Glass

All of which were bought low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, Hemp, and Inspected Tobacco, for which a part Cash will be given.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE, Lexington, April 20, 1805.

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RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attendent ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE, 18,000 Acres of Land,

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasture is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land.

There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, shews clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tafts salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them,) trying the experiment, and say, there is fourfeet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum, which falls at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold; this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a sein, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given.

26th November, 1805.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

HAVE just received and are now opening, in the store lately occupied by Mr. E. W. Craig, a large assortment of

Merchandise.

Lexington, February 5, 1806.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANTANDIZE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26th November, 1805.

In the Press, and will shortly be Published, A Collection of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY,

comprising all those of a general nature, passed since the year 1793; which, in addition to those printed in my former collection, will form a compleat body of all the general Laws in force in this state.

John Bradford.

Lexington, February 12, 1806.

10 NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Macconnell and Tilford, are requested to call and pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of March next. All those that fail to comply, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.

Lexington, January 2, 1806.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

LOST,

ABNER LE GRAND'S NOTE,

Payable to, & endorsed by James McCoun, dated Lexington, February 4th, 1806, at sixty days date, for 1000 dollars, payable and negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company. The public are

JOURNAL  
OF  
DR. COWDERY  
(Continued.)

Oct. 22.—None of our cruisers were to be seen from the top of the castle. The Tripolitan gun boats were disarmed, and the Bashaw's gunners were employed in drawing the charges from the cannon on the battery. Many of the guns now stood in the land, as they did when Commodore Preble first attacked the town. On being fired two or three times, they recoiled into the sand so deep that they could not be worked, and were abandoned. The Bashaw told me, that if he had three frigates, he would blockade America. He said he could do it as easily as a friar and a schooner could blockade Tripoli!

Oct. 26.—A great scarcity of grain. Our crew had no bread for three days. The Bashaw gave orders to all the market people, not to sell grain to any body but his household.—There was no bread to be had for money. A dispute took place between the Bashaw and the renegade Lytle, about the purchasing of some barley. Lytle was considerably intoxicated, and insisted on his right to purchase grain in the market. The Bashaw was highly affronted, and flew at him with all his might, struck him, and ordered his Mamelukes to disarm him and put him in prison, which they strove to obey, and carried him off. The Bashaw, however, soon ordered him released, and then ordered his servant, who was supposed to be the cause of the quarrel, bastinadoed with five hundred blows, which was immediately put into execution.

Nov. 9.—The Bashaw had an epileptic fit; and his people thought he was possessed with the Devil. They performed many ceremonies to cast him out, which they say succeeded. The Turks said they saw many ghosts the night before; and that a Marabewt drove the devil out of the Bashaw.

Dec. 6.—Our men suffer for the want of provisions. The Bashaw does not allow them either victuals or cash. They get but a small allowance of bread, and that on the credit of their own country. They are beat unmercifully, and compelled to work hard every day.

Dec. 7.—I was informed, that through the influence of many Turks, the Bashaw had given orders to Sarcy, our master, to treat the American prisoners with the utmost cruelty, in order to induce the United States the sooner to make peace. He was impatient for his money.

Dec. 10.—Our men all agreed not to work unless they were fed; and accordingly when the wardens went to the prison and ordered them out, they all refused. The wardens whipped them until they were tired, and then went to inform the Bashaw, who immediately ordered them bread and oil, and they went to work.

Dec. 11.—At evening, the Bey, the eldest son of the Bashaw, was married to his first cousin, eldest daughter of the Bashaw who was driven out of Tripoli by the present Bashaw. The bride was said to be very handsome, and but 12 years old.

Our boatswain, carpenter, sail-maker, and first master's mate, who had the liberty of the town for a few months, were put in close confinement with our other officers, on suspicion of attempting to raise the crew to take the town.

Dec. 25.—The Bashaw's son in law, Selim, who had charge of the stores, detected in selling a quantity of cordage to a Tunisian merchant. The Bashaw ordered him five hundred bastinadoes; but Selim fled to a Marabewt, for protection, and escaped punishment.

Jan. 24.—Renegado Wilson, who pretended to be a great engineer, was ordered by the Bashaw to fire hot shot at a mark, but succeeded indifferently. The Bashaw, however, was highly pleased, gave Wilson eight dollars, and promised to reward him in proportion to his exertions in future warfare. Wilson engaged to teach the Turks how to throw bombs, hot shot, and grenades; and to alter and improve the fortifications, &c.

Jan. 25.—The Bashaw sent me to visit the wife of Alla Mameluke. She was once a wife or concubine to the Bashaw, who gave her as a wife to his favorite. She was sister to a wife of the Emperor of Morocco, about eighteen, and very handsome. She was in child-bed travail, attended by a number of Jewish women. She was delivered of a son, her first child, to the great joy of all the Turks in the castle, male and female. It was proclaimed by a loud yelling with clapping the hand to & from the mouth, by the women of the castle.

Jan. 26.—The Bashaw was informed by Wilson, the renegado, that our crew were all armed, and about to rise upon the town.—Search was made, and the report found to be false. But the Bashaw was much intimidated, and an additional guard was placed over us.

Feb. 1.—George Griffiths, one of our crew, having informed the Bashaw that he could build an air furnace, and cast guns, shot, &c. furnished with a mafon and nine of our crew, and set to work, with a promise that he should have 100 dollars for the first shot he should cast. After expending about five hundred dollars in the experiment, Griffiths this day attempted a blast in his furnace; but with all the wood and coal that the Bashaw could furnish, he could not melt the iron, and the furnace cracked in several plates. It afterwards appeared that Griffiths had no intention to cast any shot.

Feb. 5.—While a number of our men were at work at the north corner of the castle, a large body of the wall fell and killed Jacob Dowdellier. The only consolation we received from the Turks was, that he was amka deric and sansafedab—that is D—n bis mother, he has got no faith. Romo kelp!—He is a Christian dog.

March 1.—An American frigate appeared off the harbor. The Turks were all at their quarters, and were manning their gun boats.

The Bashaw was preparing an armament to go against some of his refractory tribes on the borders of Egypt.

March 4.—Hassan Bey, the Bashaw's chief mameluke, was appointed to command the expedition towards Egypt, on the borders of the dominions of Tripoli. Hassan and his officers were attended by the Bashaw and several stand of colors to a Marabewt about three miles from town, to receive absolution and assurances of victory in the intended expedition.—A great part of the crew, and many Turks and Jews were employed in packing up ammunition, &c. for the camp.

March 5.—Two frigates, and a brig, supposed to be Americans, appeared off the harbor. The people of Tripoli were preparing and moving their effects into the country, expecting a siege by the Americans.

March 12.—Swallows appeared. Apple, peach and plum trees were in blossom, and peacocks in market.

March 17.—Walking by the house called the American house, I perceived it was full of Turks, and a strong guard was at the door. On enquiry, I found that they were the sons and nearest relations of the Bashaw's officers, who had gone in the expedition to the frontiers. The Bashaw kept these people as hostages for the fidelity of his officers, whom it appears he was afraid to trust, lest they might join in the rebellion and come against Tripoli. It was said that his highness had received a letter, stating the Americans were making great preparations to attack Tripoli. A tent was pitched on the battery of the castle, and orders were given to keep watch all night, and every night afterwards.

6. “Yea, even John O’Blunder himself, will learn after a certain time not to condemn the just cause of the righteous man;

7. “As and as reading the book of the law which was found in the days of Josiah, caused all Israel to repent, so shall the reading of this book, cause all the people to forsake their sins and work righteousness.”

8. Howbeit, William said this in the simplicity of his heart, for he wist not that there were any sons of Belial among the chiefs of the people.

9. And William communed on this matter with Christopher the prince,

and with the judges and chief captains of the host, and with the great men of the realm:

10. And they all said with one voice “that it behoved the wise men and chiefs of the people to do this thing.”

11. And it came to pass in the second year of the reign of Christopher, that William wrote unto the chiefs of the people an exceeding great letter touching this matter.

12. And this letter, as the custom is, was given unto Thomas the chief scribe to read, and he read it with a loud voice in the presence of all the chiefs.

13. And when they heard it they marvelled, for many of the chiefs had never known that the book of the law had been lost.

14. Then said one of the chiefs, this is a new matter which we understand not, therefore let the assembly of cunning men enquire into it and make report to us what is proper to do therein.

15. And this counsel pleased all the chiefs, and they assented thereto.

16. But it came to pass on the 26th day of the eleventh month, on the evening of that day, that satan entered into Henry.

17. And he cried out with a loud voice, in the assembly of the cunning men and said;

18. “It is not expedient, ye cunning men, for the chiefs of the people to hearken unto the words of William, for he will lead them into a wide field full of dark mountains, where they will stumble and fall and rise no more.”

19. And forasmuch as the counsel of Henry was held in great esteem among the cunning men, they reported to the chiefs that it behoved them to have no communication with William.

20. But there was among the chiefs of the people, a certain man whose name was John;

21. And this man was a mighty counsellor, and had a more perfect knowledge of the laws and statutes than any man in the realm of Kentucky:

22. He therefore cared not for

war and force the Americans to pay his demand. It was concluded that the Bashaw's women and children should stay at the castle, during the summer. They said that if they must be taken, they would rather fall into the hands of the Americans than the Arabs.

April 13.—The Bashaw declared, that if the Americans drove him to extremes, or attacked his town, he would put every American prisoner to death.

April 19.—The Bashaw interrogated me concerning the force of my country; he asked me how many marines the United States kept in pay. My answer, for good reasons, was, ten thousand! How many troops? he asked—Eighty thousand, said I, are in readiness to march to defend their country, at any moment; and one million of militia are also ready to fight for the liberty and rights of their countrymen?—At this his highness assumed a very serious look, and I returned to my room.

April 27.—A very oppressive Syro-wind.—Several companies of Arabs had arrived within a few days: about 300 horse and 700 foot.

From the Palladium.

CHAP. IV.  
OF MR. LITTELL'S EPISTLE.

NOW William, whose surname is Littell, abode in the city of Frankfurt in those days:

2. And this man had found the book of the law, which had been lost, and when he found it he rejoiced greatly;

3. And he said within himself. Behold, I will speak unto the wise men and the chiefs of the people, that they cause many fair copies of this book to be made out, and dispersed through all the land.

4. “Then shall the people read therein and learn to do that which is right every man to his neighbour and to the stranger within his gates.

5. “Moreover, all the judges shall read therein, and know how to judge righteous among the people:

6. “Yea, even John O’Blunder himself, will learn after a certain time not to condemn the just cause of the righteous man;

7. “As and as reading the book of the law which was found in the days of Josiah, caused all Israel to repent, so shall the reading of this book, cause all the people to forsake their sins and work righteousness.”

8. Howbeit, William said this in the simplicity of his heart, for he wist not that there were any sons of Belial among the chiefs of the people.

9. And William communed on this matter with Christopher the prince,

and with the judges and chief captains of the host, and with the great men of the realm:

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14. Then said one of the chiefs, this is a new matter which we understand not, therefore let the assembly of cunning men enquire into it and make report to us what is proper to do therein.

15. And this counsel pleased all the chiefs, and they assented thereto.

16. But it came to pass on the 26th day of the eleventh month, on the evening of that day, that satan entered into Henry.

17. And he cried out with a loud voice, in the assembly of the cunning men and said;

18. “It is not expedient, ye cunning men, for the chiefs of the people to hearken unto the words of William, for he will lead them into a wide field full of dark mountains, where they will stumble and fall and rise no more.”

19. And forasmuch as the counsel of Henry was held in great esteem among the cunning men, they reported to the chiefs that it behoved them to have no communication with William.

20. But there was among the chiefs of the people, a certain man whose name was John;

21. And this man was a mighty counsellor, and had a more perfect knowledge of the laws and statutes than any man in the realm of Kentucky:

22. He therefore cared not for

Henry, and he said unto the chiefs that the counsel of Henry, and of the cunning men was not good, but they ought to hearken unto William.

23. Then thirty and three of the chiefs said “We will hear what this man hath to say.”

24. And William rose up and pronounced the whole matter unto them; and many of the chiefs assented to what he said.

25. There were, however, some of the chiefs who understood nothing of this matter, & many who doubted;

26. And some said this is surely a desirable thing, but much money will be required for making out these copies; this money we have not, and it will vex the souls of the people to be taxed therefor.

27. Moreover, there were among the chiefs of the people, certain sons of Belial, and when they saw that satan had entered into Henry, they took courage, and said one unto another,

28. “Go to! now let us raise up a great strife with William, & bring all his counsel to naught.”

29. And some of them said unto the chiefs “Who is this William that he should take upon himself to give counsel unto the chiefs of the people, and the wife men; take heed that ye regard not what he saith.”

30. Others said “Lo! this is the man who in the first year of the reign of Christopher, persuaded the chiefs and the wife men to act foolishly.”

31. Howbeit they erred, when they said this, for William had at no time counselled the rulers of his people to act foolishly.

32. Thou, O Lord, knowest that they have often gone astray & done that which was an abomination in thy sight, but it was never by the advice of thy servant.

33. Others said, peradventure the book which William hath found is not the law of the land, and if it is, who knoweth whether he hath skill to separate the good from the bad.

34. Then said William, Choose you out three mighty counsellors, who shall be the wisest men in all the realm of Kentucky, and let them read this book, and if it does not appear good in their eyes, I myself will pay for making out all the copies.

35. And when the sons of Belial heard this they were confounded, and wist not what to say, for their hearts were set on doing evil, but they nevertheless desired to appear righteous.

36. Howbeit William had left them no covert or hiding place, in which they could conceal their iniquity:

37. And when they saw this their anger was kindled against him, and they said, Who shall deliver us from this man, for he hath become a curse unto us, and a stumbling block in our way:

38. Moreover, if he should tell the people that we are set upon ensnaring them with laws which we will not suffer them to see or hear, they may peradventure flay us.

39. Howbeit we will be like the deaf adder that floppeth her ear and will not listen to the voice of the charmer's charming, never so wisely.

40. Nevertheless there were among the chiefs many upright men, who said in their hearts, Would to God that we had money to pay for making out these copies, we would then gladly follow the counsel of William.

41. But alas! We have commanded John to pay to the masters of the ditch all the money that he now hath, and more peradventure than he ever will find, we cannot, therefore, do this thing.

42. Others said nay, but we will follow the counsel of William, and put our trust in the Lord, and he will some day provide a way in which this money shall be paid.

43. And these men had well nigh prevailed, but the number of the chiefs who doubted, together with the sons of Belial, was one more than the number of these men:

44. They therefore prevailed, according to the established custom of the realm, and the counsel of William was set at nought.

45. And when William saw that he was discomfited, he became exceeding sorrowful, and went to the

house of Thomas, whose surname was Love, and sojourned there.

46. And it came to pass that after certain days he sat himself down, and wrote an Epistle unto all the people of the realm.

LONDON, December 3.

Three Hamburg mails have arrived this morning. The intelligence brought by them is important. Private letters assert that Austria is determined not to conclude a separate peace, and that she is waiting the arrival of the second Russian army to resume her operations. The second Russian army has entered Moravia; having, in contradiction to the infamous falsehoods of the Moniteur, preferred in its whole march the most exemplary discipline.

It must have joined the Russian army about the 15th, the day when Murat is said to have entered Vienna. We shall be much disappointed if the two Russian armies, with the troops under prince Ferdinand, do not compel the French to evacuate Vienna within a few days after their entrance into it.

Gen. Don left Harbourg on the 23d ult. for Luneburgh, the headquarters of the Russian army under gen. Tolstoy.

December 4.

Let us now hope that the tide has turned, and the French, who have advanced with such success to Vienna, are doomed to experience a signal reverse of fortune. We have the happiness to announce the gaining of an important victory over the French on the left bank of the Danube, by the troops under the Russian general Kutufow. On the 9th, the day on which the French entered St. Polten, gen. Kutufow passed the Danube. M. Mortier had previously crossed to keep the archduke Ferdinand's corps in check.

In the afternoon of the 10th, he approached and drove back Kutufow's advanced posts to Steinen. On the 11th the Russians determined to attack him near Keems. The attack was eminently successful, and marshal Mortier, who was endeavouring to take the Austro-Russians in flank, was entirely cut off.—After an obstinate battle, in which two-thirds of the French division were killed, the rest withdrew to the castle to celebrate in history as being the place where our gallant Richard Coer de Lion was confined. There the Russians surrounded and forced them to capitulate to the amount of between 2 and 3000 men, including a brigadier general, two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, and thirty-six other officers.

Others said, peradventure the book which William hath found is not the law of the land, and if it

The prince had been ordered to demolish the bridge at Vienna, but a courier was sent to him from prince Murat, informing him that the preliminaries of peace had been signed between the two powers. Prince Auerberg accordingly passed the Danube immediately.

The intelligence from the other parts of Germany and from Italy, though not so favourable as that from Krems, is extremely consolatory. Wolfskuhl has certainly cut his way to the Danube, and Ney has not dared to advance from Infpruck.—The whole country is in arms around him, and his summons of the states of Tyrol to meet at In-spruck, has been treated with the utmost contempt.

The retreat of the archduke Charles is characterized as one of the most masterly that ever was made. He is arrived at Laybach, the capital of Corniola, and is in full march towards Vienna. Marmont's corps is not strong enough to cut off his retreat; and we expect to see him under the walls of the capital, not a prey "to vexation and chagrin," but animated by the justice of the cause in which he is engaged, and anxious to effect the deliverance of his country.

A desire to save his capital from the profusion and pillage of the French troops, appears to have induced the emperor of Germany to propose an armistice. Bonaparte, we thank him for it, was extravagant in his demands. As the price of an armistice for a few weeks he required, "That the allies should be sent home; that the Hungarian levy en masse should be discharged; that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be evacuated and previously given up to the French armies."

These conditions were immediately rejected, and his imperial majesty, in a spirited declaration published at Brunn on the 13th, expresses his firm determination to continue the contest with the great resources which he finds in the hearts, the prosperity, the power, and fidelity of his people, and with the still undiminished force of his friends and high allies, the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia.

Thus have all the doubts with respect to the king of Prussia been removed, and his hearty and cordial co-operation with the allies may be confidently relied on. The Electors of Saxony and Hesse are also to join their arms to those of Prussia. It was even reported last night that hostilities had commenced between the Prussians and French; that the fortresses of Hanau had been surrounded by the Prussians and English under Gen. Don, and that a partial action had taken place.

Lord Harrowby was way laid on his journey to Berlin by two men, one of whom was the son of a Frenchman, now resident in London. These Russians however, were soon apprehended by some Prussian soldiers, and after a due examination of their papers, sentenced to be hanged.

An attempt has also been made to way lay, and probably to assassinate, the gallant Emperor Alexander, on his way from Leipzig to Wermar. A Bavarian detachment, sent, it was supposed, for this purpose, had arrived in the bailiwick of Lauenstein, within seven German miles (about thirty-five English) of Dresden. The Elector of Saxony, however, having entertained some suspicion of what was intended, sent two hundred hussars to escort his Imperial Majesty: Bonaparte's instruments were, in consequence, forced to make off.

Cheered and animated by the favourable turn which events have taken, we indulge the expectation, that the cause of insulted Europe will be avenged on the plains of Moravia, and that infidelity, ambition, and tyranny, are destined to receive a final check from the arm of that house of Lorraine, which Bonaparte so confidently predicted as being on the eve of dissolution and extinction.

December 5.

The Russians, to the amount of 24,000 men, reinforced by the English troops from Malta, are said to have sailed for Corfu on the 17th of October, and to have arrived lately at Venice. This force, with that which the Austrians left at Venice, will be able to incommodate and harass Messina in his rear.

December 6.

We are extremely anxious for the next arrivals from the continent. The intelligence cannot but be of the utmost importance. The battle that was expected to be fought between Brunn and Vienna has in all probability been fought. As the second Russian army had joined, we believe the Allies would have a force equal at least to that which Bonaparte could bring against them; for the scattered divisions under Ney, Bernadotte, and Marmont, could not be galled in, we think time enough to join the centre and left wings of the French army before the battle. Besides, if Bonaparte called in Marmont and Bernadotte, he would leave the Archduke Charles an uninterrupted passage to Vienna.

December 7.

No advices from any part of Germany have been received since our last, though every post may now bring us important intelligence. The result of M. Haugwitz mission to Bonaparte, and the consequent determinations of the King of Prussia, with the events which may take place when the whole of the Russian army shall have come in sight of the French, are objects which unavoidably create the highest degree of curiosity, and render the public impatient for intelligence. Conjectures, while the intelligence is delayed, are hazarded, as usual, but all extremely idle. We see no reason, however, to doubt that the war will be carried on by the Continental powers. The necessity under which they are laid of reducing the power of France, now stares them so openly in the face and so clearly is Bonaparte the arbiter of Europe if left in his present commanding situation, that every thing must be hazarded to alter the present state of affairs. If this resolution is pursued with any tolerable spirit of wisdom, indeed if it is not marred by the greatest sloth and folly, the events which are desirable may be soon brought to pass.

It is very generally understood, that advices have been received of the arrival of Sir James Craig, with the British troops from Malta, at Venice, and of the Russian troops from Corfu, at the same place. We shall be very happy if this is found to be true. The British force from Malta, and the Russian from Corfu, may be considered as amounting to 30,000 men. These, in the present situation of affairs, might operate as a diversion at Venice of the most important nature. When the Archduke Charles retreats towards the centre of the kingdom, and may join his forces and his talents to strengthen the army destined to contend with Bonaparte in person, the English and Russian force landed at Venice may give employment to Massena, and prevent him from marching to the assistance of Napoleon, in his present hazardous situation.

PARIS, November 21.  
Sixth Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

Head Quarters, Paffleriano, 13th November, 1805.

The army on its march to Piavo, met with but weak obstacles; from the Piavo to the Tagliamento, it flew by before it some corps of cavalry, which seemed to observe it, but whose retreat was calculated in such a manner, as to avoid any engagement. It was at the Tagliamento that the enemy appeared willing to wait for us; he had re-united on the left bank, six regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry; and their countenance made us presume, that they would defend spiritedly the passage.

The general in chief had no disposition at first, but to reconnoitre the position of the cavalry. The division of chasseurs commanded by general d'Espagne, those of the dragoons and cuirassiers, commanded by the generals Marmet and Pully, had posted themselves on the river, while the divisions of Duhesme and Siras marched on to St. Vito, and those of the generals Mollitor and Gardanne, directed themselves on Valvafon.

General d'Espagne had received orders to push forward the reconnoitering parties. On the 12th, at six o'clock in the morning, a squadron which he had caused to pass the river, was charged by a regiment of Austrian cavalry; it supported the attack with intrepidity, and gave time to general d'Espagne to pass in advance of the enemy, who was immediately repulsed and put to flight. Our artillery, in the meanwhile, was placed in its position. The cannonade began from one bank to the other; it was very lively, and continued the whole day. The enemy had placed thirty pieces behind a dike; we had but eighteen, and our artillers preferred their accustomed superiority. The divisions of infantry arrived towards the evening. The general in chief, satisfied with the advantages he had gained, and which secured him new ones, would not immediately effect the passage; he contented himself with making his dispositions the next day, persuaded that he could make a more decisive stroke; the divisions had united themselves on the points indicated, at St. Vito, and Valvafon; it was on these two points where they ought to pass the river, to turn and cut off the enemy. Prince Charles, without doubt, was fearful of the execution of his plan; he did not think it prudent to remain in his situation until day light; and at midnight he took up his retreat on the road of Palma-Nova. The army passed the Tagliamento with the regret of having no enemy to fight with, and it was then that we learnt fully the effects of the preceding day's battles; the left bank was covered with dead men and horses, which had perished by the effect of our artillery.

The army continues its march; the hopes of overtaking and striking the enemy, adds to its impatience ardor. It has learnt all that the grand army has done, and the desire of seconding its movements, and to answer the confidence of the Emperor, state it constantly. The advance guard every day takes prisoners, which serve to increase the number that we have already made. The weather continues to be favourable; we are at work to repair the bridges of the Piavo and Tagliamento.

NORFOLK Feb. 5.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Wheeler, procured at Guadaloupe a Barbadoes paper of the 11th of January, which he has favored us with, containing London advices to the 7th of December, ten days later than the advices received at New-York.

The most prominent article that attracts our attention, is the entrance of the French into Vienna, which event took place on the 13th November.

Bonaparte with his usual activity and enterprise, appears determined to pursue his good fortune, and was advancing into Moravia. The arrival of the French and Russian army, with some advantages lately gained over the French, appear to animate the allies.

The plan of Bonaparte will be, no doubt, to bring on a general action, while his army is flushed with success, and it will be the policy of the allies to make a stand, hence we may expect shortly to hear of a battle, on the issue of which the fate of Europe may depend.

Several articles, as will be seen, speak of the co-operation of Prussia, but they are too vague and obscure, to attach full confidence in them—not that they are to be entirely discredited.

The answer of the emperor of Austria to the conditions of an armistice offered by Bonaparte, furnish some reasons to believe that he is assured of the assistance of the king of Prussia. To present a satisfactory view of the dispositions of the armies, would require a more copious detail than we can make at this time, and with all, a more competent knowledge of the topography of the countries in which the parties are contending, than we confess ourselves possessed of. It must however appear evident, that Bonaparte is playing the boldest game that any commander has ever done before—one defeat of importance, would perhaps terminate the war, and end in his ruin.

Having received but one paper from Barbadoes, it is very probable that several interesting occurrences transpired between the 27th of November (the date of the advices by way of New-York) and the 7th December, the date of our London advices.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—News from all nations humbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 1.

MARRIED,  
On Thursday evening last, by the reverend James Blythe, Dr. Walter Warfield, to Mrs. Margaret Wilson, both of this town.

On Tuesday evening last, by the reverend James Moore, Capt. William Hamilton, to Miss Priscilla C. Manor, both of this county.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Bradford,

THE following extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Editor of the Palladium, dated St. Vincennes, Dec. 21, 1805, appeared in that paper of Jan. 16th.

"We have nothing worth communicating, except that young Mr. Wilkinson (who went up the Mississippi, as the public have been some time since informed) has just returned to Saint Louis, (true) on account of a quarrel with some Indians; (not true) who killed one of his (Wilkinson's) party; (not true) upon which, the party killed one of the Indians." (not true.)

This letter deserves some attention, inasmuch as it is calculated to deceive and mislead the public mind as to the disposition of the Indians up the Missouri towards the United States. In noticing it, my object is not to wound the feelings of lieutenant Wilkinson; by giving publicity to the real facts, but to detect the falsehoods and expose the misrepresentations (whether accidental or intended) that it contains. In doing this I shall give the statement as I received it from Doctor Andrew Steele, who accompanied the expedition. The relation is in the Doctor's own words, as nearly as my memory serves me.

"The party commanded by lieut. Wilkinson, consisted of 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 physician, exclusive of interpreters, hunters and soldiers, amounting in all to about 40 men—The boat left St. Louis the middle of October (last) and ascended the Missouri about 340 miles, when the hunters who were on shore, fell in with 32 Indians (all of whom had guns) of the Kansas nation, who took their rifles from them, but upon being informed that they were hunting for the son of the great chief, who was ascending the river in a visit to the different Indian nations, they returned them their ri-

gues, and went down to the boat, where they met lieut. Wilkinson &

party; after the usual ceremony of shaking hands, &c. was over, the Indians invited the party to go to their camp, which was a short distance up the river; they accepted the invitation, and some of the Indians went in the boat—On arriving near to the camp, it was found impracticable to land on that side of the river where the camp was, on account of a sand bar which extended a considerable distance into the river, they therefore landed on the opposite shore, and as it was near night, informed the Indians that they would make them a visit in the morning. In the evening two or three Indians came over from the camp, and informed lieut. W. that their young men liked their boat, and wanted to take it, but that the old men were opposed to it. The next morning ensign Kinsley, doctor Steele, the interpreter, and several soldiers, crossed the river to the Indian camp, but on their arrival they found they had broken up their camp and gone. After this they saw nothing more of the Indians. The next day a man by the name of Williamson, came to the boat, and informed the party that the day before his brother and himself were descending the river from a hunt, his brother in a canoe, and himself in a perogue; that they fell in with a party of Indians (supposed about 80) who hailed them, and desired them to land; after some consultation, his brother, as the canoe drew the least water, went on shore, the Indians he saw immediately began to take out the skins, and directed his brother to call to him to come on shore likewise. His brother hollered to him, and made signs for him to land, but at the same time directed him to make down the river as fast as possible, as the Indians were robbing him of his skins—He did so, which the Indians perceiving, fired at him 20 or 30 times without effect; three Indians immediately jumped into the canoe and pursued him, and he finding himself unable to escape them, made for the opposite shore; as soon as he landed, he fired at the Indian in the stern of the canoe, and he fell into the river. (he supposes he killed him). The two Indians pursued him, but he did not run them, and escaped, but he supposed the Indians killed his brother."—Williamson remained with the party at their encampment—in the evening Lieut. W. sent Williamson out with two soldiers to see what discoveries they could make, they went, but seeing nothing, soon returned, and seated themselves on the ground, within the chain of sentinels—During this time, Lieut. W. challenged, who goes there? no answer being given, he discharged his pistol, and hit the wind—in a short time he came out, and thought he saw Indians; he again challenged, and no answer being returned, he discharged his fuses, which was loaded with buck-shot, fourteen of which entered the back of Williamson, and one the face of one of the soldiers with whom he was sitting. Williamson's wounds were dressed, but he lived only about 24 hours and expired, constantly lamenting the fate of his wife and poor children, what would they do, now both his brother and himself were killed—After Williamson was interred, a party ascended the river to the place where the Indians had taken the canoe and perogue, both of which, with most of the skins they found—they also discovered the hair and flesh of Williamson, whom they had killed, scattered on the beach. They returned, & the party under Lieut. Wilkinson descended the Missouri, to eat their Christmas pies at St. Louis. The ostensible object of the expedition was the establishment of a fort, either at the mouth of the river Kansas or La Platte—it is however said, that it was intended to cover a trading voyage, as more than 2000 dollars worth of goods were transported in the public boat, being the property of individuals friendly to, and connected with gen. Wilkinson. No Spaniards, as stated by the "gentleman immediately from St. Louis," were "suspected to be with the Indians," nor were any "white men discovered with them." I feel myself bound to state, that Dr. Steele was for prosecuting the voyage, and not for returning; but the commanding officer, the "son of the Great Chief," could not be prevailed upon, preferring to spend the winter at St. Louis, in ease and quiet, rather than encounter the dangers and difficulties attendant on so long and distant a voyage.

[Those printers who have published the ex-

CHILLICOTHE, Feb. 25.,  
PLEASING NEWS RELATIVE TO  
THE INDIANS.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay the following important intelligence before the public, assuring them that, it may, with the utmost confidence, be relied on as true.

"The governor has received a communication from Mad river, informing him that two Indian chiefs and an interpreter, upon the receipt of his message, came into the settlement and assured the people that they had no intention of making WAR upon them.—The Indians are considerably alarmed, and the chiefs have sent word they will shortly be at Chillicothe, to give the governor every satisfaction that may be required relative to their conduct. The people are satisfied, and those who had left their homes are returning back again."

By this day's mail we have received a considerable addition of important European intelligence.

Bonaparte has not only taken Vienna, but he has given a civil and military government to Austria, which he terms a province—not only has he captured the capitals of Hungary, of Bohemia, and of Moravia—but these provinces, also, in the most abject manner, deprecate all opposition to his arms, and sue for his mercy! Where his victorious career is to stop, is as difficult to be defined now, as before he left his camp at Boulogne. He is humbled, and Germany appears to be almost blotted out of the list of nations; and that fate which he had anticipated for Turkey and Spain, has first fallen to her own lot.

PARTS Nov. 29.—His majesty Bonaparte, dispatched an order to the army, from his headquarters in Vienna, by which the garrison is strictly enjoined to maintain the best discipline in that capital, with due respect to the inhabitants and their property.

"Advice, (Bulletin we resume,) 24. From the Grand Army. All the columns from the grand army, are marching on with the greatest rapidity through Moravia, leaving the Danube many leagues behind. One of the preceding parties of cavalry, having advanced to the gates of Presburg, (capital of High Hungary) stopped the Venice courier, just going into that city. The disputes mention, that prince Charles was retiring by forced marches to relieve Vienna.

"The emperor of France has decreed, from the palace of Schönbrunn, that the province of Austria shall have a governor general, and a superintendent general, &c.

"Advice, 25. From the Grand Army (Schönbrunn, Nov. 16) The Russian army, under the baron of Wintrigerode, has advanced through Moravia, leaving the Danube many leagues behind. One of the preceding parties of cavalry, having advanced to the gates of Presburg, (capital of High Hungary) stopped the Venice courier, just going into that city. The disputes mention, that prince Charles was retiring by forced marches to relieve Vienna.

"The French army having entered Hungary, very advantageous terms were offered Bonaparte to preserve its neutrality. These terms are now in negotiation, and will probably end in peace.

"Advice, 27.—From the army in Italy, (Genoa, Nov. 17.) This army, after several successive battles with the enemy, continues to advance rapidly towards the grand army of Germany."

CLEAN FLAX SEED  
For sale at the oil mill in Lexington—Also LINSEED OIL  
may be had at said mill.

John Bobb.

Feb. 26th 1806.

BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Huston, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1806.

Garrard county 13.  
TAKEN up by Wm. Hall, living on the waters of Paint Lick, about eight miles from Lancaster, one

Bay Mare,  
six years old, 14 3/4 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and each buttock thus, F, a star in her forehead, some small white spots on her back, no other brands perceptible; appraised to \$6 dollars—Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1805.

Edward Johnston J. P.

TAKEN up by Abner Vanhook, living on Indian Creek, Nicholas county,

ONE BAY HORSE  
about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, blind of one eye, one hind foot white, and the other looks like it has been hurt, no brand perceptible, appraised to fifteen dollars. Dec. 10. 1805.

Garrard county 13.  
TAKEN up by James Bright, on Sugar creek, near Hall's meeting house, a

Bay Horse Colt,  
six months old, no brand perceptible; appraised to 18 dollars, before me this 22d day of November, 1805.

\* John Yantis, j. p. G. c.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers will attend personally, or by agent, at the county court for Hardin county, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of establishing a TOWN on our lands, situated in Hardin county, on the waters of Little Clifty creek, a branch of Rough creek.

Pick Bibb &  
James Taylor,  
by James Long, a/c.  
2nd Feb. 1806.

### Auditor's Office.

**BARGAINS FOR SALE—**  
An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log House, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marth.

ALSO.

17 An in LOT on High Street, corner of Spring street, under Post and Rail Fence.

ALSO.

One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to

W. Macbean.

November 13, 1805.

### SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land,

WITHIN two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strode's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price.

Nov. 20th, 1805.

### REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG,

HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Levy's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice

FRESH GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

### FOR SALE,

9 A Likely Negro Girl, ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the printer.

The celebrated English Stallion TUP, a descendant of Old Eclipse, will stand in Lexington the ensuing season: The terms will be made known in due time.

January 12, 1806.

E. WARFIELD.

### NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Mac-  
coun and Tilford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted, are requested to call and settle their accounts with James Maccoun, and those having demands against the firm, will present them to him for settlement.

James Maccoun,

John Tilford Jun.

Lexington, January 31st, 1806.

James Maccoun.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,  
ONE two story BRICK HOUSE,  
and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the

### HOUSE & LOT

15 in Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House Wench, a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equipt for the road; two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security, by me,

GEORGE ADAMS Sen.

Dec. 17th, 1805.

ff

THOMAS JANUARY & HENRY PUR-  
VIANCE,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
Thomas January & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING AN ASSORTMENT

### OF GOODS

16 In a brick house nearly opposite Saml. & Geo. Trotters; which they are willing to dispose of for Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs' Lard, Bees' Wax, Country Linen, and Linsey. They have also an assortment of CASTINGS, and a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT.

Taken up by John A. Miller, 3 miles from Georgetown, Bourbon road, a

### Dark Roan Horse,

rising six years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a star and spur, branded on the near thigh with a heart, and on the near shoulder, supposed the same, but not plain; appraised to 60 dollars. Also a

### Bay Horse Colt,

rising three years old, about 13 hands high, no brand perceptible; appraised to 16 dollars 50 cents. Jan 15, 1806.

A copy. Test,

\* John Hawkins. clk. S. C.

Nicholas county.

17 Taken up by Elihu Harden, living on main Licking, a

### Dark Bay Horse,

14 hands 3 inches high, 9 years old, no brand, star in his forehead, trots, and cut tail; appraised to 55 dollars, and entered with me 55 d. 1806.

Jacob Jones.

### Auditor's Office.

Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.  
Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classified in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-residents' lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law, as collector of the district, and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes."

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the 1st day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.

2d. 19. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.

3d. do. William Skinner, Marietta.

4d. do. James Herron, Zanesville.

5d. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.

6d. do. James Hilman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio.

6

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

20 away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

CHARLES, whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first engagement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His cloathing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

ff

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevert.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louiville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, nra adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky,

January 13, 1805.

ff

27 FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on

450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements;

about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22

feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST

MILLS in good repair, and grind very

fast, one pair of stones are French burn;

the springs and stock of water was never

known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell

100 acres with the mills and distillery

on it, and give a considerable credit or

one third being paid down. It is gene-

rally counted a very handsome place—

it is needless to mention further particu-

lars, as any person wishing to buy, can

view the premises.

Ithif John Rogers.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN who understands

cooking, washing and ironing—Also a

likely BOY and GIRL, 13 or 14 years old.

Apply to the printer hereof.

STATE OF KENTUCKY;

Knox Circuit Court, October Term, 1805.

William Hogan, complainant,

Against

Thomas Barbour, & Richard Barbour, adm'r's

of James Barbour deceased, John Harrison

and Sally his wife, David Walker and Mary

his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife,

Lucy Barbour, Mordecai Barbour, Gabriel

Barbour, Philip Barbour, Richard and Tho-

mas Barbour dec. John Barbour and John

Ballenger, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the

court, and on proof being made to them

that John Moore and Frances his wife,

Mordecai Barbour and Gabriel Barbour

are not inhabitants of this com-

munity, and on the motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered,

that the said absent defendants do appear

here on the third day of our next April

term and answer the complainant's bill,

or on failure thereof, the same shall be

taken as confessed against them, and this